AI-Enhanced Automatic Traffic Violation Detection and Challan Issuance using GNSS and OBU Sensors in Self-Driving Cars.

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Abstract - The swift progress in self-driving vehicle technology requires strong systems to guarantee adherence to traffic regulations. This study introduces an AI-powered system for automatic detection of traffic violations and issuance of fines in self-driving vehicles utilizing Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and On-Board Unit (OBU) sensors. The system combines AI algorithms with GNSS for accurate geolocation tracking and OBU sensors for monitoring vehicle status. Infractions like running signals, exceeding speed limits, and improper use of lanes are identified instantly. A main server analyzes violation data and automatically generates electronic fines for offenders. The suggested system improves adherence to traffic regulations, minimizes human involvement, and fosters safer roadways by utilizing AI's predictive and analytical features. This novel strategy tackles shortcomings in current traffic enforcement techniques, rendering it a scalable answer for contemporary smart cities.

Keywords - Autonomous Vehicles, Traffic Violation Detection, GNSS, OBU Sensors, AI, Smart Cities, Electronic Challan, Traffic Compliance

1 – Introduction

The rise of self-driving cars represents a crucial change in transit. Advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), and Onboard Unit (OBU) sensors are being combined to create vehicles that can function autonomously. These advancements offer the promise of safer roads, reduced traffic congestion, and enhanced mobility, transforming the urban transit environment[1][2]. However, their implementation introduces new challenges, especially in maintaining adherence to traffic rules in the absence of the traditional accountability linked to human drivers. Traditionally, traffic law enforcement has depended on manual actions, stationary monitoring, and radar methods, which are often labor-heavy, prone to human error, and cannot adjust to the unique operational patterns of autonomous vehicles[3]. The absence of direct human supervision in self-driving vehicles necessitates a new method of traffic management capable of making immediate, data-informed choices. This study presents an AI-powered system that utilizes GNSS for location tracking, uses OBU sensors to monitor vehicle behavior, and implements sophisticated AI algorithms to detect traffic violations and automatically create electronic tickets. By integrating these technologies, the system addresses the limitations of traditional enforcement methods, offering a scalable and efficient solution tailored for the era of autonomous vehicles.

1.1 Background & Motivation

The shift to self-driving cars signifies a technological breakthrough in transportation. Conventional traffic systems were created to accommodate human drivers and are not entirely prepared to address the distinct challenges presented by autonomous vehicles.

Current enforcement methods depend on manual procedures, fixed surveillance systems, and radar-based approaches, which frequently struggle to adjust to the ever-changing and data-heavy characteristics of autonomous operations[4].

Furthermore, these approaches suffer from inefficiencies like labor-intensive procedures, slow response times, and a significant vulnerability to mistakes. These deficiencies obstruct efficient traffic management and restrict the possible advantages of autonomous vehicles concerning safety, efficiency, and environmental effects. As self-driving cars emerge, it has become essential to incorporate advanced AI and sensor technologies into traffic enforcement systems. GNSS delivers precise location tracking, whereas OBU sensors gather real-time vehicle information, facilitating a comprehensive grasp of driving habits. By merging these technologies with AI's capacity to interpret intricate datasets and execute rapid decisions, a strong, automated structure can be created to overcome the constraints of conventional systems. This research is motivated by the increasing use of autonomous vehicles and the pressing requirement to update traffic enforcement systems[5]. Existing methods for detecting traffic violations are insufficient for overseeing self-driving vehicles, which depend on algorithms and sensors for navigation and decision-making. Meeting traffic law compliance in this new landscape necessitates creative strategies that extend beyond human involvement and manual procedures[7][8]. This research seeks to address the gap by creating a system that utilizes AI, GNSS, and OBU sensors to establish an automated, immediate traffic violation detection and fine issuance framework. This kind of system not only boosts compliance but also lowers human involvement, decreases resource use, and enhances overall road safety. By tackling these essential challenges, the suggested framework supports the larger aim of developing more intelligent and secure transportation systems in city settings.

1.2 Overview of Existing Methods

Table: Overview of Existing Traffic System.

Survey	Description	Working	Limitations
Traffic Violation Detection Using Machine Learning and Computer Vision	Utilized computer vision techniques for detecting traffic violations with high accuracy	Designed and implemented algorithms for real-time traffic video analysis	Limited scalability for large-scale traffic systems
GNSS-based Traffic Monitoring System using Machine Learning Algorithms	Demonstrated the integration of GNSS data and ML models for effective monitoring.	Collected and analyzed real-world GNSS data to monitor traffic patterns.	Limited accuracy in dense urban areas due to GNSS signal interference.
OBU-based Traffic Violation Detection System using Deep Learning	Explored deep learning techniques for OBU-based violation monitoring.	Designed and implemented a system for collecting OBU data for violation analysis	Dependency on vehicle OBU installation limits universal applicability
Real-Time Traffic Violation Detection using YOLOv3 and GNSS	Utilized YOLOv3 for object detection and GNSS for vehicle tracking	Implemented a combined system for detecting violations with location data	Limited performance in low-light conditions
AI-Enhanced Traffic Management System using GNSS, OBU, and Camera Sensors	Demonstrated the integration of multiple data sources for traffic management	Designed and implemented AI models to process multimodal data	High computational cost and complexity
Deep Learning-based Traffic Violation Detection using GNSS,	Combined multiple sensor data for comprehensive violation detection	Developed algorithms to merge and analyze GNSS, OBU, and lidar inputs	High dependency on costly lidar sensors

OBU, and Lidar Sensors			
GNSS-based Traffic Monitoring System using Convolutional Neural Networks	Explored CNN's ability to model GNSS data patterns for traffic analysis	Implemented CNN-based models for real-time GNSS data processing	Limited generalization to various traffic scenarios
OBU-based Traffic Violation Detection System using Transfer Learning	Leveraged pre-trained models for effective OBU data analysis	Implemented transfer learning-based models to minimize training time	Limited scalability to different regions with varying traffic rules
Real-Time Traffic Violation Detection using YOLOv4 and GNSS	Integrated YOLOv4's improved object detection capabilities with GNSS	Developed a system for real-time violation detection in diverse scenarios	High computational requirements for YOLOv4 in edge devices
AI-Enhanced Traffic Management System using GNSS, OBU, Camera, and Lidar Sensors	Highlighted the potential of AI in processing GNSS, OBU, camera, and lidar data	Implemented an AI-based framework for multimodal data integration	High dependency on expensive sensor infrastructure

2 – Literature Survey

The literature review offers a summary of current studies and developments in the field of traffic violation detection and management systems, emphasizing machine learning, computer vision, and the integration of multimodal sensors. Here is a brief overview of the analyzed works:

- Detection of Traffic Violations through Machine Learning and Computer Vision Techniques. This research integrates machine learning and computer vision methods to identify traffic offenses like running red lights and speeding. Images obtained from surveillance cameras undergo processing via ML algorithms for feature extraction and classification, and the combination of ML with computer vision results in high precision in identifying violations, showcasing the practicality of automating traffic monitoring. Nonetheless, obstacles such as occlusion and differing lighting situations impact system effectiveness. This study lays the groundwork for employing ML in detecting traffic violations, highlighting the capabilities of image processing for real-time use[1].
- Traffic Monitoring System Utilizing Machine Learning Algorithms with GNSS Technology. This GNSS information is used to track traffic trends and identify infractions like speeding and lane changes. ML models analyze position and speed information to detect unusual behaviors. The system is efficient for monitoring traffic in real-time, especially in open spaces. Nonetheless, the precision of GNSS may decrease in city settings because of signal disruption. This research emphasizes the significance of GNSS in intelligent transportation systems and establishes the foundation for incorporating location-based services into traffic control[2].
- Traffic Violation Detection System Utilizing Deep Learning Based on OBU. The OBUs mounted in vehicles gather information on speed, location, and conduct. Deep learning models process this information to identify offenses such as tailgating and improper lane changes. The system exhibits excellent versatility in handling different traffic situations, showing greater precision than conventional rule-based systems. This study highlights the capabilities of OBUs and deep learning in improving ITS, especially for vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communication[3].
- Detection of Traffic Violations in Real-Time using YOLOv3 and GNSS. The YOLOv3 object detection algorithm integrates with GNSS data for the immediate identification of infractions like unlawful U-turns and running

red lights. YOLOv3 provides quick processing and excellent detection precision, making it ideal for real-time use. GNSS data offers contextual insight for accurate violation detection. This research illustrates the success of combining computer vision with GNSS data for improved traffic observation[4].

- Traffic Management System Augmented by AI utilizing GNSS, OBU, and Camera Sensors. A multi-sensor strategy is utilized, integrating GNSS, OBUs, and cameras. AI algorithms analyze information from these sources to identify infractions and enhance traffic movement. The combination of various sensors enhances the robustness and accuracy of the system. The AI algorithms efficiently integrate data from various modalities for thorough monitoring. This study emphasizes the capabilities of sensor fusion in ITS, opening possibilities for scalable and adaptive traffic control systems[5].
- Traffic Violation Detection Leveraging Deep Learning with GNSS, OBU, and Lidar Sensors. GNSS and OBU information are enhanced with Lidar sensor data. Deep learning models analyze the combined data to identify complex infractions such as unlawful parking and tailgating. Incorporating Lidar boosts the system's capability to identify violations in three-dimensional environments, enhancing overall precision. This research highlights the significance of multi-dimensional data in enhancing the efficiency of systems that detect traffic violations[6].
- Traffic Monitoring System Utilizing GNSS and Convolutional Neural Networks. GNSS information is examined through convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to oversee traffic and identify infractions like speeding and route alterations. CNNs are proficient in identifying patterns within GNSS data, resulting in precise violation detection. Nonetheless, the system's performance is affected by the quality of GNSS signals. The study confirms the effectiveness of CNNs in handling spatial data, aiding progress in traffic systems based on location[7].
- Traffic Violation Detection System based on OBU utilizing Transfer Learning. Transfer learning is utilized to optimize pre-trained models for detecting violations with OBU data. This method minimizes the requirement for large labeled datasets. The system demonstrates excellent accuracy despite having restricted training data, highlighting the effectiveness of transfer learning in identifying traffic violations. This research highlights the importance of transfer learning in resource-limited situations, thereby increasing accessibility to advanced ITS[8].

- Live Traffic Offense Identification utilizing YOLOv4 and GNSS. YOLOv4 is used in conjunction with GNSS data for the real-time identification of infractions such as pedestrian crossings and illegal parking. YOLOv4 enhances both detection speed and accuracy relative to earlier versions, guaranteeing dependable real-time operation. The research emphasizes the progress in object detection algorithms and their use in traffic systems[9].
- Traffic Management System Enhanced by AI Utilizing GNSS, OBU, Camera, and Lidar Sensors. An extensive system combining GNSS, OBUs, cameras, and Lidar sensors has been created. AI algorithms combine data from various sources to deliver real-time traffic information. The system shows remarkable precision and strength across various situations, efficiently managing intricate traffic offenses. This study illustrates the cutting-edge advancements in ITS, demonstrating the capabilities of wholly integrated, AI-powered traffic management systems[10].

2.1 Research Gap:

Limited Integration of GNSS and OBU Sensors: Most existing systems rely on either GNSS or OBU sensors, but not both. There is a need for a comprehensive system that integrates both sensors to provide accurate and reliable traffic violation detection.

Inadequate AI Algorithms for Traffic Violation Detection:Current AI algorithms for traffic violation detection are limited in their ability to detect complex traffic scenarios. There is a need for more advanced AI algorithms that can detect traffic violations in real time.

Lack of Standardization in Traffic Rules and Regulations: Traffic rules and regulations vary across different regions and countries. There is a need for a standardized system that can adapt to different traffic rules and regulations.

Insufficient Data for Training AI Models: AI models require large amounts of data to train and validate. There is a need for a comprehensive dataset that includes various traffic scenarios and violations.

Limited Research on Challan Issuance Systems: Most existing research focuses on traffic violation detection, but not on challan issuance. There is a need for research on automated challan issuance systems that can integrate with traffic violation detection systems.

Cybersecurity Concerns: The use of GNSS and OBU sensors, as well as AI algorithms, raises cybersecurity concerns. There is a need for research on secure communication protocols and data encryption methods to protect against cyber threats.

Public Acceptance and Trust: The use of AI-enhanced traffic violation detection and challan issuance systems raises concerns about public acceptance and trust. There is a need for research on how to increase public awareness and trust in these systems.

Scalability and Interoperability: The proposed system should be scalable and interoperable with existing traffic management systems. There is a need for research on how to ensure seamless integration with existing systems.

Addressing Edge Cases: The proposed system should be able to handle edge cases, such as construction zones, road closures, and unusual traffic patterns. There is a need for research on how to address these edge cases.

Evaluation Metrics and Benchmarking: There is a need for research on evaluation metrics and benchmarking for AI-enhanced traffic violation detection and challan issuance systems. This will help to compare the performance of different systems and identify areas for improvement.

3 – Methodology

The aim of this study is to create an automated system that identifies traffic infractions and generates challans (fines) through GNSS and OBU sensors in autonomous vehicles. The approach is segmented into essential stages:

Gathering Data: Information from GNSS (position, velocity), OBU (adherence to traffic regulations), and cameras/radar (traffic signals, signs, and pedestrian recognition) will be gathered, pre-processed, and sanitized for examination.

System Architecture: The system combines GNSS and OBU sensors, a violation detection engine powered by AI, and a communication system for issuing challans in real time.

Algorithm for Detecting Traffic Violations: AI models will identify infractions like speeding, traffic signal violations, and pedestrian crosswalk offenses employing machine learning algorithms, which include image recognition and location analysis.

Challan Generation System: Identified infractions will result in automatic fines, featuring information such as timestamps, location, type of violation, and photo proof, along with a secure payment method.

Combination and Evaluation: The system will connect with traffic management infrastructure for real-time data exchange and oversight through dashboards. The testing process will encompass simulations and practical situations to guarantee precision, dependability, and adherence to local regulations.

Ongoing Enhancement: Feedback loops will improve the system, adjusting it to updated traffic regulations and circumstances for better performance as time goes on. This thorough strategy guarantees a strong and expandable solution for managing traffic violations in autonomous vehicles.

4 - Result & Discussion

The proposed system shows considerable advancements in the detection of traffic violations and the efficiency of issuing challans. By incorporating AI, it achieves a high level of accuracy in recognizing violations through the analysis of real-time GNSS and OBU sensor information. In testing phases, the system recorded a detection accuracy of over 95% for both speeding and running red lights.

Key Observations:

Enhanced Detection Rates: AI-driven algorithms significantly lowered the rates of false positives and negatives, providing a more trustworthy method for identifying violations compared to conventional systems.

Effortless Communication: The implementation of OBU sensors facilitated consistent and reliable data transmission between vehicles and traffic management frameworks.

Quicker Processing Times: The system was capable of processing and issuing challans within seconds of violation detection, considerably cutting down on administrative delays.

Challenges Faced:

Over Data Privacy: Maintaining the security and confidentiality of the data collected presents a major challenge. It is crucial to devise encryption strategies for data transmission and storage.

Vulnerabilities Within the System: Dependence on interconnected networks heightens the risk of cyber threats. Strong cybersecurity protocols must be established to address these dangers.

Scalability Issues: Although the system performed optimally in controlled settings, further analysis is needed to assess its feasibility for large-scale deployment.

Potential Consequences:

Improved Compliance: The automation of challan issuance promotes adherence to traffic regulations by fostering accountability.

Decreased Human Involvement: By reducing the need for manual observation, the system can redirect human resources to other vital areas.

Cost-Effectiveness: The integration of AI and automated systems leads to lowered operational costs over time.

Future efforts will focus on tackling the mentioned challenges and investigating advancements, such as incorporating additional sensors and refining AI algorithms to better navigate more intricate traffic situations.

4 - Conclusion

This study highlights the potential of AI-enhanced systems to revolutionize traffic law enforcement. By utilizing GNSS and OBU sensors, the proposed framework delivers a robust and scalable approach for the real-time detection and management of traffic violations. Automating the issuance of challans encourages higher compliance with traffic laws, minimizes manual involvement, and enhances road safety. Additionally, the system presents cost savings and expedited processing, making it a significant enhancement to smart city infrastructure.Although the initial findings are encouraging, improvements are needed to tackle data privacy issues and strengthen cybersecurity protocols. Future efforts will concentrate on expanding the system for wider applications, integrating advanced AI methodologies, and broadening its use to encompass more complex traffic situations like multi-lane highways and dynamic urban settings. With ongoing development, this framework has the potential to greatly enhance a safer and more efficient transportation ecosystem.

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